Drying Textile Fibers by Means of High Frequency

A lecture on this subject was given by Mr. Dirks, an engineer who has worked in this field for 20 years. The equipment discussed in the lecture is not an innovation, and the method and design are generally known. It is estimated that the installation would cost about 100,000 Deutsche marks (East). It is recommended that the Ministry approve its construction, since the cost of steam drying and high-frequency drying is nearly the same, while the latter process will result in a better and more uniform product. However, the installation of high-frequency driers will necessitate rebuilding the factories' power plants, since less steam and more electricity will be used. The changeover will therefore have to be gradual, and it is recommended that it be carried out by replacing the steam driers which have become worn out with high-frequency driers.

Method for the Continuous Processing of Foil Strips of Linear Super-Polymers into Thread-Like Materials

The old method of stretching and folding the strips has been superseded by a new method which makes possible a wider field of application for the finished product. The strips are now twisted to form a thread, by running them over a heated, slanted roll with a deep groove. The slant of the roll produces friction, which causes the twist effect. The method is very simple and exact, and results in a better product which resembles a round textile thread and is easier to process. The machine for this process is being built by the people-owned Agfa plant in Berlin-Treptow. It should be a valuable export item. It is not known whether or not this process constitutes a new development. This could be determined only by checking American patent literature, which is at present not available.

Operation of the Third System at the Doeberitz Sulfuric Acid Plant

The third system has been finished and was to have been put into operation on 15 April 1950. However, the required import shipments of pyrites did not arrive on time, and there is no possibility of obtaining them in the near future. The three systems require a total of 2,200 tons of pyrites per month. Since the available amounts suffice for the operation of two systems only until the beginning of May, it is not known when the third system can start operation.

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[redacted] Ministry of Planning on Work on Perlon Fibers

The Premnitz plant is building a pilot installation for Perlon fiber on the basis of "Igamid". Two methods are being investigated. For the first method, the polymerized Igamid is used; for the second, E-aminocaprolactam is polymerized and spun into threads all in one operation. While this installation is still under construction, the laboratory, although still modestly equipped, is already operating. It is working mostly on experiments dealing with the second of the two above processes, namely polymerization without pressure and polymerization under pressure. Experiments were carried out on the effect of the duration of the pressure and of the hexamethylene diamine adipinate which was added as an accelerator. The effect of water on viscosity, melting point, and lactam content of the polymer was also investigated. On the basis of these experiments, mixed polymers of caprolactam and hexamethylene diamine adipinate, with and without stabilizers, and the effect of water on these polymers are now being studied. At the same time, an investigation on the accuracy of viscosity determinations is being conducted.

It is planned to carry out further experiments concerning the practical applications of the above experiments, and to leave syntheses of new substances to other, better equipped laboratories.

CONFIDENTIAL

Record of Conference on Scrap Metal, 21 March 1950

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